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The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), together with the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the 132 recognized National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, is one of the three components of the International Red Cross.

An independent humanitarian institution, the ICRC is the founding body of the Red Cross. As a neutral intermediary in case of armed conflicts or disturbances, it endeavours on its own initiative or on the basis of the Geneva Conventions to protect and assist the victims of international and civil wars and of internal troubles and tensions, thereby contributing to peace in the world.

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THE RED CROSS

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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The International Committee of the Red Cross in the international community¹

by André Durand

1. A CONCERN FOR UNIVERSALITY

When one examines the origins and development of the Red Cross, one cannot fail to be struck by the contrast between the modest circumstances surrounding its creation, in 1863, by five men of good will, members of the *Société genevoise d'utilité publique*, and the worldwide dimension it has since then acquired. Today, the Red Cross is represented in 130 countries, and there are few people who have not at one time or another availed themselves of its services, either perhaps under dramatic circumstances during a conflict or a natural disaster, or simply in the more familiar areas of social welfare and blood collection.

But this development has its negative side, for the Red Cross developed to such an extent because acts of violence and repression continued to increase in number and intensity, instead of decreasing, as had been hoped in the second half of the nineteenth century. Indeed, if we except the extremely violent upheaval of the two world wars, there is no doubt that the world has never witnessed so much violence as there is today. It therefore would seem that the development of the ICRC and the role of the Red Cross in time of conflict mirror the increase of situations of belligerence and insecurity.

¹ This article appeared, in French, in the *Annuaire 1983 de la Nouvelle Société Helvétique* (Verlag Sauerländer, Aarau). It is reproduced here with the kind permission of the author and publishers, to whom we extend our thanks. The translation into English is by the ICRC translation service,

Nevertheless, the ICRC should not be regarded as just a palliative against the effects of violence, and as an epiphenomenon of war. It is true that the founders of the International Standing Committee for Aid to Wounded Soldiers—the ICRC’s original designation—had set as their aim the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, by creating relief societies for wounded soldiers and attaching to the belligerent armies a corps of nursing volunteers. But at the same time, they had in mind a kind of international community in which those societies would all be identified by a single sign and be protected by a treaty.

It was undoubtedly this concern for internationalism that dictated the ideas of the founders of the International Committee, and of Henry Dunant in particular, and led to the success of their enterprise. Such concepts constituted a novel approach in the Europe ruled by kings and emperors, at a period when the notion of internationalism was coloured by political hues. But the International Standing Committee, in proposing this idea, which was easier to accept because it had been put forward by a neutral country with only modest aspirations to a role in the concert of nations, opened the door to international humanitarian law and, for its tasks, prepared extensive foundations on which the Red Cross structure could be raised.

2. NEUTRALITY

Red Cross neutrality is one of the conditions of Red Cross universality. As we shall see, neutrality is one of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross. It draws its inspiration from the neutrality of its founders, who were citizens of a neutral country and whose attitude could not be other than neutral. Consequently, the neutrality of the ICRC is not just the expression of a logical standard of conduct. The ICRC has been neutral from its very origin.

The ICRC’s neutrality, “a decisive factor for the confidence which it must enjoy”, is reinforced by Switzerland’s neutrality which, being founded on historical treaties and not subject to revocation to suit changing circumstances, allows the ICRC to plan a long time ahead. In this way, the neutrality of Switzerland may be seen to lend support to that of the ICRC, while the ICRC, in putting its neutrality into application, has given examples of what active neutrality may achieve.

It is true that, in a world where all action—and not only political action—is an expression of a commitment, it may be sometimes found regrettable that the ICRC does not take sides. But if the ICRC does

abstain from taking part in political, ideological or religious disputes, that is because it is the party of the victims of war.

3. THE ICRC AS PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The International Red Cross is an entity composed of three elements:

- The *ICRC* is the founding organ of the Red Cross. As a neutral intermediary in time of armed conflicts or troubles, it endeavours, on its own initiative or basing itself upon the Geneva Conventions, to ensure the protection of and assistance to military and civilian victims of international wars, of civil wars and of internal troubles and tensions.
- *The National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies*² are officially recognized by their countries' governments; they perform their tasks principally in the fields of relief, health, social welfare; they organize first aid courses and training courses for nursing personnel, arrange blood transfusion and youth programmes; in time of war, they act as auxiliaries to the army medical services.
- The *League of Red Cross Societies* is the international federation of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; its role is to contribute towards the development of the National Societies, co-ordinate their relief actions in aid of the victims of natural disasters, and assist refugees outside conflict zones.

There are, also, three legislative assemblies within the International Red Cross.

The *International Conference of the Red Cross* is its supreme deliberative body. It brings together in a single assembly representatives of the recognized National Societies, the League, the ICRC and States parties to the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field.

The *Council of Delegates* is composed of delegates of the recognized National Societies, ICRC and League, but does not include the representatives of States.

The supreme decision-making body of the League is its *General Assembly*, composed of delegates of National Society members of the League and of League representatives. The ICRC is entitled to take part in the General Assembly as an observer.

² The red cross and the red crescent are emblems of the same concept.

Between International Conferences, the co-ordination of ICRC and League activities and preparations for the Conferences are the responsibility of the *Standing Commission of the Red Cross*, which comprises nine members; five from National Societies, two from the ICRC and two from the League.

The bodies comprising the International Red Cross do not merely exist side by side in a common body. Although they retain their autonomy, they are linked to each other by the provisions of their statutes, allied in their common operations, and united by their principles. They may be examined separately for the purpose of analysing their structure and role, but in practice they are interdependent, like the gears of a machine.

4. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The founders of the Red Cross at first concentrated their efforts on practical action. They were carried away by a sentiment of justice and fellowship which to them appeared to be so incontrovertible as to need no explanation. The fact that they manifested so much faith in the success of their undertaking may no doubt be explained by their reliance on two assumptions: first, the universality of law that would allow them to ensure the acceptance and application of a treaty by all nations; and secondly, the existence of a natural set of moral values, common to all men, and irrespective of the diversity of cultures, customs and religions.

Very soon, it became apparent that it was necessary to proclaim the National Societies' appurtenance to an international community, each one pursuing the same aim in its own country.

At first, they used the same sign. Then, they gradually adopted the same designation: Red Cross Society.³ Later still, in order to prevent societies' putting forward disparate programmes and objectives, and to avoid "all kinds of associations from being allowed to call themselves members of the League of the Red Cross", ⁴ the ICRC took the initiative, confirmed soon afterwards by International Conference resolutions, to

³ The Netherlands National Society was the first to adopt this title, in 1867.

⁴ Gustave Moynier, *La Croix-Rouge, son passé et son avenir*, Paris, Sandoz et Thuillier, 1882, p. 58.

watch over the application of what it already called the fundamental principles.⁵

After the First World War, the Red Cross endeavoured to define and clarify the principles underlying its actions, in a way that would be acceptable to each of its constituents. A series of studies were conducted by, in particular, Max Huber,⁶ Professor Jean Pictet,⁷ the International Conferences of the Red Cross, and the League Assemblies, at the end of which the Twentieth Red Cross Conference (Vienna, 1965) adopted seven fundamental principles, each one followed by a brief commentary constituting an integral part of the relevant principle since it expresses its meaning and its scope in the world of the Red Cross.

Humanity—The Red Cross, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours—in its international and national capacity—to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace among peoples.

Impartiality—It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinion. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality—In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Red Cross may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence—The Red Cross is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles.

⁵ “Thanks to the moral authority it enjoys, and with the tacit consent of all the National Societies, it (the ICRC) watches over the general interests of the institution, employs its influence, from time to time, to prevent its departing from its fundamental principles and, whenever necessary, issues so to speak its exequatur to the new societies applying for membership.” Gustave Moynier, *op. cit.*, p. 59.

⁶ Max Huber, *Principes d'action et fondement de l'œuvre du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (1939-1946)*, CICR, Genève, 1947.

⁷ See Jean S. Pictet, *Red Cross Principles*, with a preface by Max Huber, ICRC, Geneva, 1956. Also by Jean S. Pictet: *The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, Commentary*, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1979.

Voluntary service—The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organization not promoted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity—There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality—The Red Cross is a world-wide institution in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other.

This text constitutes the basis of Red Cross doctrine today and the criterion by which an undertaking intended to be carried out by the Red Cross may be judged to fall within its competence or not. These principles inspire the activity of the Red Cross, while making the simplest and commonest everyday action the tangible sign of a universal concept.

In accordance with a decision of the Twentieth Conference, the Vienna Proclamation is read out at the opening of every International Conference. With the purpose of asserting the National Societies' adherence to the principles, the League has inserted them as a preamble to its Constitution, while the ICRC is instructed by its own statutes, as well as by the statutes of the International Red Cross, to maintain them.

5. THE ICRC AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

When the ICRC was founded, it set itself two principal objectives: the first, as we have seen, was the creation, in 1863, of Relief Societies auxiliary to the medical services of the armed forces; the second was attained, the following year, with the conclusion of the first Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field (22 August 1864).

Since then, the ICRC has continued, under its statutes, to further international humanitarian law. Working together with the National Societies and with experts nominated by various governments, it has prepared successive projects for the revision of the Conventions in force and for the elaboration of new conventions.

The Geneva Conventions were drawn up by the plenipotentiary envoys of States, meeting in a Diplomatic Conference. It has been the custom for the Diplomatic Conference to be convened and presided by the Swiss Federal Council, which is the depositary of the Conventions.

The first Geneva Convention was revised in 1906. In 1907, The Hague Conference adapted its provisions to maritime warfare. In 1929, further revisions were made to the first Geneva Convention, while a

Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war was adopted. The 1949 Diplomatic Conference revised the three existing Conventions and added a fourth Convention, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

The four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 are applicable in the event of international war. They also contain an article, common to all four Conventions, laying down the minimum rules to be observed by belligerents in the case of a non-international conflict. But these rules proved to be inadequate in dealing with the kinds of conflict that arose after the Second World War: wars of liberation, civil wars, rebellions involving political and ethnic groups which lacked the status of States, and in which guerrilla methods of combat played an essential role.⁸

The ICRC was given a mandate by the Twentieth International Conference to supplement the 1949 Geneva Conventions. This it did by extending the principles of which they were the legal expression to all kinds of armed conflict. After several years of preparatory studies, carried out by the ICRC, with the participation of representatives of the National Societies and of the League, and of experts nominated by governments and international organizations⁹, the plenipotentiaries of the States party to the Geneva Conventions, convened by the Swiss Federal Council, agreed on two new instruments of international humanitarian law, the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977¹⁰.

Protocol I extends the notion of international armed conflict to "*armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist régimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination*". It confirms the basic principle that "*the right of the parties to the conflict to choose methods or means of war is not unlimited*".

The main provisions of Protocol I strengthen the protection of the wounded, sick, shipwrecked and medical transportation personnel. They extend combatant and prisoner-of-war status to forces, groups and

⁸ See Michel Veuthey, *Guérilla et droit humanitaire*, Henry Dunant Institute, second ed., ICRC, Geneva, 1983.

⁹ Over one hundred States sent representatives to each of the various sessions. Other groups invited to take part in the Diplomatic Conference discussions — though not entitled to vote — were those liberation movements recognized by the regional intergovernmental organizations.

¹⁰ Of the 168 States comprising the international community, 156 are to date (30 June 1984) parties to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. In addition, one State is a party to the two Geneva Conventions of 27 July 1929.

There have been to date (30 June 1984) 42 accessions to or ratifications of Protocol I, and 36 accessions to or ratifications of Protocol II.

units which are under a responsible command and subject to an internal disciplinary system which, inter alia, enforces compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law, and they afford general protection to the civilian population against the effects of hostilities. The Protocol prohibits indiscriminate attacks, attacks whose effects cannot be limited, and the employment of methods and means of warfare liable to cause superfluous injuries, or which may be expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment. The civilian population, especially women and children, are the subject of special measures of protection. Civil defence organizations and journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in conflict zones are also protected. The ICRC's protection and assistance activities and its right of initiative are reaffirmed. In general, Protocol I strengthens the provisions of the Geneva Conventions in most of the areas where shortcomings had been noted, while the extension of the scope of the Conventions has led to a corresponding tightening of measures for the repression of breaches.

Protocol II may be considered as a simplified version of Protocol I, adapted to the special conditions met with in an internal conflict taking place in the territory of a State "*between its armed forces and dissident armed forces or other organized armed groups*". In restating and amplifying the substance of common article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions, Protocol II reaffirms its principles, sets forth the fundamental guarantees in respect of all persons who do not take a direct part in hostilities, lays down rules for the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty and extends to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked, to medical and religious personnel and to the civilian population the fundamental rules of humanitarian law.¹¹

In this way, the scope of international humanitarian law has been extended to spheres which had hitherto remained beyond its reach, by an amplification demonstrating that the protection of the victims of violence cannot be fully ensured except by the simultaneous application of the principles of traditional humanitarian law (law of Geneva), of the law of war (law of The Hague) and of human rights.¹²

¹¹ The ICRC Legal Division is at present engaged in the drafting of the commentaries to the Additional Protocols.

¹² "The law of war and the law of peace, international law and internal law, the scopes of which were at first clearly distinct, are today often applicable at the same time side by side. Thus, the Geneva Conventions and the human rights conventions may often be applied in cumulative fashion." Dietrich Schindler, "The International Committee of the Red Cross and Human Rights", *International Review of the Red Cross*, January-February 1979, No. 208, p. 9.

This does not mean that this law has reached the limits which the legislators would have wished to attain. With the progress of law, new imperatives emerge. There are still areas which are not covered by the law, and even where it is in force its application is restricted by many obstacles. In this sphere, perfection can never be attained. As Gustave Moynier said, it is the savagery of war that in the last resort must be swept away: "a civilized war is a nonsense".¹³

6. A VARIETY OF TASKS

Thus, the ICRC, firmly merged in the Red Cross world, empowered to act by virtue of the Geneva Conventions, designated by tradition and by its own statutes, armed with its right of initiative—which has become one of its traditional aspects—exercises a whole set of activities stemming from an essential aim: the protection of the human person against the effects of violence or arbitrary power. Its vocation calls forth a great variety of tasks, constant preparation and continual intervention.

The visits carried out by the ICRC to prisoners and detainees constitute the ICRC's most widely known activity, the goal of a long-sustained effort, where two conflicting societies meet: the world of the prison, invented to restrict man's liberty, and the humanitarian world, created to alleviate as far as possible the effects of the restriction of liberty. Through this activity, developed during the First World War and incorporated into humanitarian law in 1929, the ICRC seeks to reach all persons deprived of their freedom or of their rights as a consequence of a conflict situation: to visit not only prisoners of war in an international conflict, but also persons taken captive in a civil war, prisoners held in situations of internal troubles, and even detainees kept in prison on security grounds.¹⁴

The ICRC delegates are accordingly called upon to intervene, subject to the consent of the detaining authorities, in any situation of conflict, including, if need be, in territories controlled by rebel forces.¹⁵

¹³ Gustave Moynier, *Essai sur les caractères généraux des lois de la guerre*, Geneva, 1895, p. 45.

¹⁴ See Jacques Moreillon, *Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et la protection des détenus politiques*, Lausanne, L'Age d'homme, 1973.

¹⁵ In 1982, ICRC delegates visited 523 places of detention in 30 countries, and saw 86,000 persons deprived of their liberty, of whom 55,000 were prisoners of war in about ten countries. The largest number of the prisoners visited were those made captive in the course of the Iran/Iraq conflict (33,710); the next largest number were those in the Falkland/Malvinas conflict (11,692, most of whom were visited on board British vessels). (From the 1982 *Annual Report*, ICRC, Geneva, page 73.)

These activities comprise not only visits and steps taken in aid of persons deprived of their liberty. More and more, an information and educational campaign on international humanitarian law, that may be considered as preventive action contributing to protection, is directed to the fighting forces.

Assistance is the natural complement of protection. In 1982, the ICRC provided material and medical assistance to a value of 183 million Swiss francs, in aid programmes carried out with the support of various governments, National Societies and the League.¹⁶ The most extensive relief action undertaken in 1982 was in aid of the civilian population in Lebanon. By the end of that year, 7,231 tons of relief had been distributed to more than 250,000 persons, mostly in Beirut. Over forty relief delegates, ten of whom were sent by National Societies, took part in this operation in the field.¹⁷

In October 1983, the ICRC had 34 permanent delegations established in various countries throughout the world; the total number of their personnel amounted to 1,234.¹⁸ It is not possible to indicate here, even in summary fashion, all the operations in which the ICRC is engaged. But mention will be made at least of those demanding special means and long-term commitments: in Africa, the ICRC is engaged in a large number of countries, including Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire, Chad, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe; then there are its actions for the protection of the prisoners in Iraq and Iran, and of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, protection and assistance actions in Latin America, mainly in El Salvador and Nicaragua, various commitments in South-East Asia, which include material and medical assistance for refugees in Thailand—an operation which has been going on since 1975 with the co-operation of medical and surgical teams provided by a number of National Societies—the relief operation in East Timor, and assistance for the population in Poland.

In addition, there is all the work carried out by the Central Tracing Agency, an international exchange centralizing information about interned, missing or displaced persons and refugees; it is also a correspondence centre for persons lacking means of communication. Its action

¹⁶ Thanks to agreements concluded with the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation, the ICRC provided 13 countries with food aid to a total value of 31.9 million Swiss francs.

¹⁷ *1982 Annual Report*, pp. 69 and 70.

¹⁸ Personnel on mission: 411. Locally-recruited staff: 823.

is often conducted in the areas where conflicts are taking place, in co-operation with the National Societies concerned.¹⁹

One of the ICRC's standing specific concerns is to bring improvements to its doctrine, while other tasks include the development, dissemination and teaching of international humanitarian law. The teaching of international humanitarian law is the object of a special programme, carried out in co-operation with the League and National Societies, to make it known among members of the armed forces, government circles, universities, schools, medical circles and the mass media.

Finally, in the pursuit of its goals, the ICRC maintains contact with the international organizations and with non-governmental bodies concerned with aid and legal questions, in particular with the United Nations—where the ICRC, as a non-governmental institution, enjoys observer status—the Human Rights Commission, the Economic and Social Council, WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Inter-Governmental Committee for Migrations, the San Remo Institute of International Humanitarian Law, the International Peace Academy and numerous regional associations. The ICRC has a permanent representative to international organizations in New York.

7. A CONSTANT EVOLUTION

The significance of an institution is measured not only in terms of its past achievements, but also in relation to its prospects in the years ahead. The activity pursued by the ICRC for 120 years has provided it with firm foundations, a unique experience and a fully justified fund of confidence. But in an era of technological change, so swift that it appears to foreshadow the beginnings of a new industrial revolution; when past ideologies are discarded or are in process of re-evaluation, the ICRC cannot afford to stand aside and let that evolution pass it by.

The specific character of ICRC action lies in the fact that it is conducted in a situation which has deviated from the norm, which means that it is difficult to establish long-term plans. It is quite certain, however, that the problems which the ICRC will have to face in the years ahead, in the field of protection and assistance, will not diminish in frequency and intensity and in their effects. The ICRC, which views the future with pessimism but acts with optimism, must provide for

¹⁹ In 1982, the Central Tracing Agency forwarded 1,352,794 family messages, registered 507,975 names, received 84,060 enquiries and filled in 65,534 capture cards. (1982 *Annual Report*, p. 77.)

the most serious situations, building up the requisite means for intervention.

It is through its continuous efforts to adapt, teach and explain that the ICRC will be able to maintain its position in a world of radically opposite tendencies, where suspicion and fear are rife to the point of obsession, and where the power of States is measured in megatons. Consequently, the ICRC must increase its means in proportion to the size of its task and must set against the rise of violence the irresistible advance of law. It must maintain its presence wherever necessary, in all places and all circumstances and, to mark its respect for the legitimate intensity of national feeling, must make others understand that it does not exercise a monopoly but acts by virtue of a mandate. To counter the ideological divergences referred to by such compact expressions as East-West and North-South, the ICRC must conduct a policy of reciprocal communication and information, so as to keep up its own credibility among apparently opposing systems. It can do this by taking advantage of the cohesion uniting all the components making up the Red Cross, the only institution in the world capable of expressing a common will, in spite of the diversity of its constituent elements.

André Durand

State of Emergency and Humanitarian Law

On Article 75 of Additional Protocol I

by G. Herczegh

In a rich and abundant literature on the subject of international humanitarian law, two trends in the interpretation of the term "humanitarian law" stand out: one takes it in its broad meaning, the other in a narrow sense. According to the definition by Jean S. Pictet, humanitarian law, in the broad interpretation, is constituted by all the international legal provisions, whether written or customary, ensuring respect for the individual and the development of his life.¹ Humanitarian law includes two branches: the law of war and human rights. The law of war, still following Professor Pictet's definition, can be subdivided into two sections, that of The Hague, or the law of war, in the strict sense, and that of Geneva, or humanitarian law, in the narrow sense. It is often difficult to distinguish clearly between these branches of law, and especially between the law of The Hague and the law of Geneva, because of the reciprocal influence each has had on the development of the other, to the extent that some well-known experts considered the traditional difference between them out-of-date and superfluous.²

However, in order to avoid misunderstanding, we shall always use the term "humanitarian law" in the narrow sense, i.e. to mean the law of Geneva: the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and their two 1977 Protocols.

Taken as a whole, humanitarian law protects the individual and human dignity during armed conflicts, firstly in international armed

¹ J. S. Pictet: *The Principles of International Humanitarian Law*, ICRC, Geneva, 1966, p. 10.

² S. E. Nahlik: *Droit dit de Genève et droit dit de La Haye: unicité ou dualité*. *Annuaire français du droit international*, 1978, pp. 9-27.

conflicts, and then in non-international armed conflicts,³ i.e. in abnormal circumstances. In 1968, the Teheran Conference on Human Rights declared that peace is the primary condition for the respect of human rights and that war is the negation of those rights. National legal systems, in order to master abnormal circumstances, recognize a legal institution, the state of emergency, which because of its particular features — i.e. wider powers of certain State organs — may lead those who exercise them into acting arbitrarily and constitutes an added danger for man.

In constitutions or the laws of various countries, there are often provisions stipulating that, in “exceptional” circumstances, the State can suspend or limit citizens’ enjoyment of their rights and transfer the powers of an organ of the State to others. The wording of these provisions is not identical and the theoretical arguments put forward to justify them vary considerably from one country to another. It is not the aim of this article to group together the rules of positive law of various countries concerning the state of emergency nor to repeat the definitions of this concept to be found in legal literature. We are, therefore, not going to examine to what extent or how the powers of certain organs of State are widened or transferred to the military authorities. Our approach is defined solely by the effect of the state of emergency on human rights.

According to Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: “In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin”.

From the point of view of humanitarian law, the essential feature of a state of emergency is that it limits the exercise of human rights and basic liberties.

An armed conflict, be it international or not, is generally, but not necessarily, accompanied by the proclamation of a state of emergency. Since the task of humanitarian law consists in safeguarding man’s basic rights and essential legal guarantees, it must set up a barrier against the arbitrary nature of civil or military organs. It is necessary that basic human rights and essential guarantees remain in force even in the most

³ See Article 3 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II of 1977.

serious circumstances, in the most widespread armed conflicts, for the benefit of all categories of persons without exception.

Two general trends stand out in the history of humanitarian law: one which endeavours to develop the protection granted by humanitarian law to victims and make it more effective; the other which tends to increase the number of persons protected, by enlarging the scope of protection in turn to more and more groups of people: after the sick and wounded, the shipwrecked and prisoners of war, then the civilian population in territories occupied by the enemy, and finally the civilian population as such, etc.

It is a constant and never-ending struggle, as industrial development is continually producing new arms and exposing large groups of people to added dangers.

In the system of humanitarian law there were two kinds of gaps: gaps in the material sense, caused by the appearance of new methods and means of warfare, and gaps in the personal sense, as previous legislation always left out a large or small category of persons without adequate legal protection. Humanitarian law must draw up rules concerning the particular problem posed by the state of emergency:

- (a) rules of which the application cannot be restricted or suspended by civil or military authorities, and
- (b) rules of which the application to persons is unlimited.

It should be noted, in this context, that paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contains the following: "No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision" (i.e. the provision quoted above allowing of derogations from obligations under the Covenant).

The articles referred to protect the right to live, prohibit torture and slavery, protect freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and ensure the application of certain legal guarantees.

The need for such provisions exists not only in peacetime, but even more so in wartime. This means that the legal instruments concerning respect for human rights in peacetime and the rules of humanitarian law applicable in wartime must satisfy it. Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions was already the result of an endeavour to meet that need: "In the case of armed conflict not of an international character..., each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions", etc.

This, therefore, concerns a hard and irreducible core of rights which are essential for the protection of the individual and human dignity and are applicable in all circumstances, at all times and in all places.

After the adoption of Article 3 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, applicable to non-international armed conflicts, and that of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the International Covenant, applicable, in principle, in peacetime, it proved necessary to draw up similar provisions applicable especially to international armed conflicts, to fill one of the last gaps in humanitarian law and reaffirm what we called above the hard core of human rights. This is the role of Article 75 of Additional Protocol I, which covers, with a minimal but absolute protection, all persons affected by an international armed conflict who are not entitled to more favourable treatment by virtue of international instruments.

* * *

Before analysing Article 75, we shall glance at the way it was drawn up. The draft of Additional Protocol I, prepared by the ICRC, included, in Part IV, a Section III entitled "Treatment of persons in the power of a party to the conflict". One article in this section, Article 65, entitled "Fundamental guarantees", was the point of departure for Article 75 of the final text of Protocol I.

According to the text of the draft article: "Persons who would not receive more favourable treatment under the Conventions or the present Protocol, namely, nationals of States not bound by the Conventions and the Parties' own nationals, shall, in all circumstances, be treated humanely by the Party in whose power they may be and without any adverse distinction. The present article also applies to persons who are in situations under Article 5 of the Fourth Convention."

Article 5 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, in the same way as Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, governs the exceptions to the rights and privileges of persons protected by the Convention which, if exercised by such persons, could be detrimental to the security of the State or the occupying power, as the case may be.

According to the *Commentary* on the draft, the article in question has a double aim:

- (a) to set a limit to the arbitrary authority of the parties to a conflict with regard to persons not protected by the Conventions, and
- (b) to specify the humane treatment to be enjoyed by those who are protected but are justifiably under suspicion; this is because the text

of Article 5, according to the *Commentary*, is rather difficult to interpret.⁴

The humane treatment of the persons defined above is dealt with in the second paragraph; the legal guarantees are mentioned in the third paragraph.

These two paragraphs are not only close to Article 3 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, but are also similar to certain articles in the Fourth Convention, Article 27, 31-34, 65, 71, 73.

The aim of paragraph 4 of the draft was to settle an essential condition of the detention of women, whereas paragraph 5 defined the temporal field of application of the article in question, by stipulating that those specified in paragraph 1 would be entitled to the protection of the article until they were released, repatriated or finally settled.

The drawing up of Article 75 of Protocol I was entrusted to Commission III at the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva (1974-1977), and the work was started on 30 April 1976. In his introduction, the ICRC expert stressed the great importance of the article for the Protocol as a whole and highlighted two of its basic ideas.

Firstly, the article should “fill the gaps in treaty law in respect of persons not covered by such law”, and it should cover “all the grey areas which would always exist... between combatants in the strict sense... and peaceful civilian population”. It should also “reaffirm clearly the minimum level of humane treatment... for all persons who, for one reason or another, might be denied the protection of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and who, ... might be threatened by abuses of power and inhumane or cruel treatment...”⁵

For two weeks, most of the Commission's time was taken up by an examination of this article. The delegates who took the floor expressed the opinion many times that this was a key article, one of the most important in the Protocol. The interest they took in its provisions was shown in the numerous amendments presented during the course of the Diplomatic Conference.⁶ It should be noted that the Commission used the texts of the drafts of Articles 6 and 10 of Protocol II prepared by Commission I, except if there were reasons for change linked with the differences between international and non-international conflicts.

⁴ *Draft of Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949: Commentary*, ICRC, Geneva, 1973, p. 81-82.

⁵ See ICRC representative's intervention in CDDH/III/SR. 43 — *Official Records of the Diplomatic Conference, 1974-77*, Vol. XV, p. 25; Berne 1978.

⁶ *Ibid.* CDDH/III, 305, 307-308, 310-312, 314-320.

Paragraph 1 was debated for a long time, because it posed a delicate question, namely, whether the protection provided for by this article should be extended to a Party's own nationals. One of the delegates, in presenting an amendment, expressed the opinion that the first paragraph of the article dealt essentially with the nationals of a party to the conflict, "and that meant unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of that party".⁷

It is easy to put forward several convincing arguments in favour of international humanitarian protection for a State's own citizens, as it is not only useful, but sometimes essential to draw up rules protecting individuals from their own national authorities. Normally, it is the task of States to safeguard the rights and interests of their own citizens, but an armed conflict is an abnormal situation. For reasons of security, authorities can apply measures limiting or abrogating the rights of members of a national, racial or religious minority, whose loyalty is questionable. If the danger threatening the State proves to be imminent and serious, the authorities can exercise discretionary powers. The article in question in no way aims at regulating relations between a State and its citizens in general, but at limiting arbitrary acts by common agreement and ensuring a minimal treatment valid in all circumstances. It is, therefore, an exaggeration to speak of unacceptable interference. States which have recognized the merits of the second paragraph of Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights cannot deny the need for a similar provision applicable in wartime, when human beings are exposed to much more serious dangers than in peacetime.

With reference to Article 75, the report of Commission III included the followings remarks: "... it was decided that the scope of the article should be restricted to persons affected by the armed conflict and further restricted to the extent that the actions by a Party in whose power they are so affect them. ... Moreover, paragraphs 3 to 7 inclusive are further limited ... to persons ... arrested, detained, or interned for actions related to the armed conflict." The report specifies that, with regard to the controversial question of whether or not it should be stipulated that a State's own citizens are protected by the article, a compromise was reached by deleting all the examples of persons covered by the article.⁸

This alteration did not restrict the categories of protected persons, but made it easier for the article to be adopted.

During the course of the Commission's work, the text of Article 65 of the draft (which became Article 75 of the Protocol) was enlarged in

⁷ *Ibid.* CDDH/III/SR. 43, p. 36.

⁸ Report of Commission III. CDDH/407/Rev. 1. — *Ibid.*, p. 460.

several respects: apart from some purely editorial changes, the list of guarantees became much longer than in the original draft (any accused person has the right to be present at his own trial, no one can be forced to give witness against himself, or admit that he is guilty, etc.). This lengthened list will undoubtedly give rise to certain difficulties, because of the diversity of penal procedures in different countries. The explanations of the voting, submitted in writing at the plenary session, are proof of this. Those who wish to study the problem in depth will find useful information in them.⁹

Paragraph 3, which stipulates that anyone who is arrested and detained shall be informed of the reasons for these measures, is an addition to the initial draft. Paragraph 7 includes a reference to the prosecution and trial of those accused of war crimes or crimes against humanity. Finally, the last paragraph of the article stipulates that no provision can be interpreted as limiting any other more favourable provision which, through application of the rules of international law, grants greater protection to persons covered by paragraph 1.

The article was adopted by consensus at the plenary session of 27 May 1977.

* * *

The text of the article appears somewhat heavy and complicated, especially in view of the duty of the High Contracting Parties to disseminate the Protocol as widely as possible in their respective countries (Article 83). It would have been preferable had the articles been written more simply, so as to be understood by those who, like soldiers, have no legal training. Unfortunately, the difficulties inherent in international legislation make this aim increasingly more difficult to achieve.

One reads and hears too much criticism of the two Additional Protocols. Far from endorsing it, the author of these lines would rather endeavour to highlight the positive features of Article 75 and its importance for the development of humanitarian law.

The final version of paragraph 1 of Article 75, the fruit of laborious negotiations, is worded as follows:

"In so far as they are affected by a situation referred to in Article 1 of this Protocol, persons who are in the power of a Party to the conflict and who do not benefit from more favourable treatment under the Conventions or under this Protocol shall be treated humanely in all circumstances and shall enjoy, as a minimum, the protection provided by this Article without any adverse distinction..."

⁹ See discussions at plenary session of 27 May 1977 (CDDH/SR. 43 and annex) *Official Records*, Vol. VI, p. 243-278.

“The minimum level of humane treatment”, the expression used by the ICRC expert, is defined in paragraph 2 of the article. However, paragraph 1 also includes two provisions which can be considered as elements of the “minimum level”, i.e. the prohibition of discrimination based upon race, colour, sex, etc., and respect for convictions and religious practices. Of course, we find there a reference to respect for the person and the honour of the people in question, but, in my opinion, this respect cannot be separated from the provisions of the second paragraph.

This paragraph enumerates the acts against the life, health, or physical or mental well-being of persons which are prohibited at any time and in any place: murder, torture (physical or mental), corporal punishment and mutilation. It then forbids outrages upon personal dignity, including humiliating or degrading treatment, enforced prostitution, indecent assault and, finally, the taking of hostages, collective punishments and threats to commit any of the foregoing acts. It should be noted that the list appearing in this paragraph is of prohibitions only and does not exhaust the possibilities of inhumane treatment.

It is easy to recognize in this list the provisions of Article 3 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, which also forbid acts of violence against the life, bodily integrity and dignity of persons. The stipulations of paragraph 2 only differ from the similar provisions of Article 3 by adding a ban on “collective punishments; and threats to commit any of the foregoing acts”. In addition, there is a close link between this paragraph and certain articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. For example: Article 6 on the right to live, which is a prohibition of murder; Article 7 forbidding torture and cruel and humiliating punishments; Article 8 prohibiting slavery and servitude; Article 18 protecting the freedom of religion, etc. But, we should not forget Article 32 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which also prohibits murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, medical experiments and any other measures of brutality, Article 33 prohibiting collective penalties and pillage, and Article 34 forbidding the taking of hostages, etc. Finally, the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Additional Protocol II are mostly identical or very close to those we have reviewed thus far.

Therefore, the hard core of human rights, which brooks no limitations and derogations, appears well established in every respect. It has been defined and reaffirmed several times by international instruments in force for a long time, and ratified or most likely to be ratified or adhered to by many States. The rights in question, although having their philosophical origin in natural law, now undoubtedly belong to positive law and are an integral part of international treaty law.

Why repeat these basic rights so often? Why prohibit so many times the acts which contravene them? We should not forget that the fields of application of the aforementioned instruments are not identical. Therefore, these are not strictly speaking repetitions. Further, there being no rich and well developed international legal practice, it is parallel legislations, each reaffirming the other, which help in a remarkable way to reinforce the effectiveness of the legal system.

Let us pass from "the minimum level of humane treatment" to the other aspect of the problem: the question of legal procedure, an essential complement to basic human rights. Legal guarantees or the generally recognized principles of regular legal procedure? The text of the Protocol uses both these expressions.

The following principles provide and ensure those guarantees: any accused person must be informed of the particulars of the offence alleged against him; right to defence in general; individual penal responsibility; "nullum crimen sine lege"; "nulla poena sine lege"; presumption of innocence; the accused has the right to be tried in his presence; no one shall be compelled to testify against himself, or to confess guilt; right to interrogate the witness for the prosecution and have witnesses for the defence; "ne bis in idem"; the sentence must be made public; right to appeal; etc.

It is not the task of international law, but that of comparative penal procedure, to decide whether or not these principles are all "generally recognized". Our task is to stress the almost unanimous opinion which was expressed at the Diplomatic Conference concerning their inclusion in the provisions of the Protocol. Without these principles, man's protection would be incomplete.

* * *

A very clear distinction should always be made between a state of emergency and a state of necessity. The first, as we have seen, permits measures limiting or abrogating certain human rights, whereas the second may justify acts which would otherwise be illegal. The notion of a state of necessity, or simply military necessity, played a big part in the theory of the law of war ("Kriegsnot kennt kein Gebot" or "Kriegsraison geht vor Kriegsmanier"). Eminent authors have refuted the "Kriegsraison" theory by proving its harmfulness and denying that it can be admitted as a cause of exemption.¹⁰

¹⁰ W. G. Downey Jr.: "The Law of War and Military Necessity" in American Journal of International Law, 1953, Vol. 47, pp. 251-262.

According to a very widely held opinion, the rules of the laws of The Hague and of Geneva are all a compromise between humanitarian and military considerations. During the drawing up of the rules applicable in armed conflicts, military requirements and military necessity, etc. were taken into account and cannot therefore be invoked to justify derogations from the law of war.

Humanitarian law, according to an accepted distinction, recognizes two types of prescription: (1) absolute prescriptions, i.e. permitting of no derogation; and (2) relative prescriptions, i.e. rules, where the adverse effects and circumstances of their application are studied and exercise a certain influence on the content of the rules. A considerable number of the provisions of humanitarian law belong to this second category, such as the well-known rule of proportionality, which establishes a certain balance between losses in human lives and damage to civilian property caused incidentally by attacks on the one hand, and the military advantages, either gained or expected, on the other hand.¹¹

Neither military necessity, "force majeure", nor any of the other causes of exemption, can justify torture, humiliating or degrading treatment, rape, etc. The protection provided by Article 75 is not only general, but also absolute, in the strict sense of the term.

Unfortunately, we must admit that, nowadays, torture is a standard practice in several parts of the world and there are even people who dare argue that this terrible crime is justified by military advantages or a state of necessity: one more reason for stressing the importance of Article 75, which we consider as belonging to the field of *jus cogens*.

Since the preparatory work began on the codification of the law of treaties, the problem of *jus cogens*, or rather the existence of peremptory norms in international law, has given rise to lively discussions on doctrine. However, without going into detail, we may say that the dominant opinion has approved the concept of peremptory norms and that the Diplomatic Conference of Vienna has decided in their favour. According to the definition of Article 53 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties, "a peremptory norm of general international law is a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same

¹¹ See Article 51, para. 5, b (Protection of the civilian population) and Article 57, para. 2, a (iii) (Precautions in attack).

character".¹² The peremptory norms of international law have not yet been codified, but, among the examples quoted most often, is always the principle of respect of human rights and, therefore, the provisions fixing the "minimum level of humane treatment" belong to *jus cogens*.

In addition to the protection it grants in armed conflicts to persons who do not benefit from more favourable treatment, Article 75 of Additional Protocol I, by reason of its content and the nature of its provisions, will influence all future legislation in this field.

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¹² This article was adopted at the Vienna Conference by an imposing majority, 87 for and 8 against, with 12 abstentions. In spite of the delay in ratification of the Convention on the Law of Treaties, the article in question is the expression of the legal conscience of the international community.

Technical Note on the Protocols of 8 June 1977 Additional to the Geneva Conventions

The first Geneva Convention was signed in 1864. It dealt with the protection of the military sick and the wounded on the battlefield.

In 1899, thanks to The Hague Conventions, protection was extended to military wounded, sick and shipwrecked persons during maritime warfare.

In 1929, by a revised and more extensive version of the Conventions, prisoners of war in international armed conflicts were also placed under the protection of the law of Geneva.

In 1949, four Geneva Conventions, which are still in force today, were adopted, each of them dealing with the protection of a specific category of persons in time of international armed conflicts:

First Convention: sick and wounded members of armed forces in the field

Second Convention: sick, wounded and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea

Third Convention: prisoners of war

Fourth Convention: civilians

Moreover, article 3 common to the four Conventions gave basic protection to all persons not taking an active part in the hostilities in case of armed conflict not of an international character.

By 30 September 1984, 160 States were parties to the Geneva Conventions.

From 1974 to 1977, after thorough preparation by the ICRC, the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts, during

four sessions, each one lasting about two months, discussed two draft Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and adopted them by consensus on 8 June 1977. The Final Act of the Conference was signed by 102 States and by three liberation movements.

By 30 September 1984, 46 States were parties to Protocol I and 39 to Protocol II.

Both Protocols make significant contributions to the adaptation of international humanitarian law to contemporary problems.

* * *

Protocol I : Protection of victims of international armed conflict

Protocol I, which supplements all the four Geneva Conventions and applies in international armed conflicts, marks a substantial advance in two aspects of international humanitarian law: it improves protection for the civilian population and, taking into consideration the problems besetting States as a whole in the world of today, it gives a more universal dimension to international humanitarian law, both in its conception and in its formulation.

With respect to the *improved protection of civilians* the following points are of interest:

- *Civilian medical personnel*, if duly recognized and authorized by the party to the conflict to which they belong, are henceforth entitled to protection similar to that which previously had been afforded only to military medical personnel. Similarly, *persons engaged in medical duties* enjoy better protection, and both civilian and military *medical transports* (in particular medical aircraft) may be used more and to better effect. Furthermore, improved regulations concerning *identification by protective markings* and other means have been laid down in an annex to the Protocol.
- For the first time it has been clearly stipulated that families have the right to know the fate of relatives from whom they have been separated, and new provisions relating to *missing persons* and the remains of deceased persons have been introduced in accordance with this principle.
- The civilian population now enjoys *general protection against the effects of hostilities*. (The fourth Convention protects civilians

essentially when they are in the power of the enemy.) To that end, various rules on the conduct of hostilities, some of which are based on The Hague Conventions adopted at the turn of the century, have been incorporated in Protocol I. The limitation on the right of parties to a conflict to choose methods or means of combat, the prohibition of attacks against the civilian population or of indiscriminate attacks, the protection of civilian objects, of cultural objects and places of worship, of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and of works and installations containing dangerous forces, and the banning of reprisals against civilians and such objects constitute the essential elements of this general protection against the effects of hostilities, and may be considered the most worthwhile progress achieved by the adoption of Protocol I.

- *Civil defence organizations*, whose activities can save innumerable lives, particularly when places are bombed by aircraft, must be respected and protected.
- The possibility of sending *relief supplies* to the civilian population has been extended.

When the 1949 Geneva Conventions were drawn up, many States had not acceded to independence. At the 1974-1977 Conference, when those States were able to express their views, thereby *promoting the universality of international humanitarian law*, they obtained tangible results, e. g.:

- The whole of international humanitarian law may now be applied in *wars of national liberation*;
- *Guerrilleros* who are captured are entitled, subject to less restrictive conditions than formerly, to be recognized as combatants and to be treated as prisoners of war;
- *Mercenaries* do not have the right to be treated as prisoners of war.

* * *

Protocol II : protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts

Protocol II supplements article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by introducing more detailed rules. It applies to armed conflicts, not covered by Protocol I, « which take place in the territory of a High Contracting Party between its armed forces and dissident armed forces or other organized armed groups which, under responsible command, exercise such control over a part of its territory as to enable

them to carry out sustained and concerted military operations and to implement this Protocol”.

The *most significant advances* introduced by Protocol II are the following:

- *Fundamental guarantees* are granted to all persons who do not take a direct part in hostilities, and special provisions have been introduced in respect of persons whose liberty has been restricted and with regard to penal prosecutions.
- Detailed rules have been introduced to *protect the wounded, sick and shipwrecked*, medical and religious personnel and medical units and transports, which may display the distinctive emblem of the red cross or red crescent, while provision is made for the general protection of medical duties.
- The *civilian population* is entitled to general protection against the effect of hostilities: the civilian population as such shall not be the object of attack; the starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited; objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, works and installations containing dangerous forces and cultural objects and places of worship must be protected; forced movement of civilians is forbidden; and relief actions undertaken in aid of the civilian population must be facilitated.

In short, the two Protocols, while taking State security imperatives into due consideration, provide much better protection for victims of armed conflicts, particularly the civilian population, and adapt international humanitarian law to present-day circumstances.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Death of Miss Andrée Weitzel

The members of the ICRC were deeply sorry to hear, on 20 September 1984, of the sudden death of their fellow Committee member, Miss Andrée Weitzel.

Miss Weitzel had devoted almost her whole life to the problem of women in the armed forces.

In 1940, shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War, she joined a branch of the Swiss army which was open to women and subsequently put in 1,400 days of active military service.

In 1953 she was appointed chief of the women's auxiliary service of the Swiss army, and she directed it with great competence and dignity until 1976. National defence and the role that women could play in it represented a high ideal for her, and it was this integrated concept which she attempted to propagate, though she was not always understood. She was able to confront criticism with the serenity and humour that were constant features of her character.

In 1979, Miss Weitzel was made a member of the ICRC and brought the whole of her devotion, intelligence and strength to her work for the institution. She was asked to sit on the Executive Board in January 1981. Not least because she was a woman and a former armed services professional, her opinions were carefully heeded and highly appreciated. She was greatly liked by her colleagues of the International Committee and by the ICRC staff, whom she had won over with her uncomplicated nature, human warmth, and genuine interest in their work.

Andrée Weitzel took part in numerous ICRC activities, including dissemination of international humanitarian law to armed forces, relations with the World Veterans Federation, work on the role of women in the Red Cross and ICRC, medico-social problems of ICRC staff members, and the safety of delegates in the field. She undertook several ICRC missions abroad, including visits to Lebanon, the Philippines, Romania, France, Denmark, etc.

Miss Weitzel was vice-president of the Swiss National UNESCO Commission, vice-president of the Swiss periodical, *Notre armée de milice*, and president of a soldiers' welfare association.

In short, Miss Weitzel was a remarkable woman, a model of dignity and kindness, and her sudden death has deeply distressed all who knew her.

At the funeral in Lausanne on 25 September 1984, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Alexander Hay, paid the following tribute:

"Miss Weitzel was an excellent colleague for all of us, and for some a very good friend. She was always concerned for the wellbeing of those with whom she worked, bringing her friendship and support to men and women in the institution who might be suffering in mind or body. We shall never forget her cheerfulness, high spirits, boundless energy and very feminine vivacity, nor her readiness to help those around her. Andrée Weitzel was impelled by the true Red Cross spirit, which today's world needs so desperately. . ."

Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Western Samoa

GENEVA, 1 October 1984

CIRCULAR No. 531

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
and Red Crescent Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 30 August 1984, officially recognized the Red Cross Society of Western Samoa.

Founded in 1952 as an overseas branch of the New Zealand Red Cross Society and independent since 1 January 1983, the Western Samoa Red Cross Society officially applied for recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross on 21 June 1984. Its request was supported by various documents, including a copy of the most recent report on its activities, the text of its Statutes and a copy of the "Memorandum of Understanding" of 3 November 1983, by which the Government of Western Samoa recognizes it as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities.

These documents, which were examined jointly with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, showed that the ten conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled. Since the independence of the Western Samoa Red Cross Society, the International Committee and the League have closely observed its activities. Representatives of both institutions have reported that the Society, which is active throughout the country, is developing numerous activities: information, first aid, health education, social assistance, preparedness in case of natural disaster. In the latter case, the Society assists the government and co-ordinates relief efforts.

The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 are in force on the territory of Western Samoa by virtue of the declaration of succession made by Western Samoa and received on 23 August 1984 by the Swiss Federal Council; the declaration of succession is retroactive to the date of the islands' independence, 1 January 1962.

The President of the Western Samoa Red Cross Society is Dr. Ioane Alama. The Society's headquarters are in Apia, and its address is: The Western Samoa Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1616, Apia, Western Samoa.

With the simultaneous recognition of the Barbados Red Cross Society and the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, this brings to 135 the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is pleased to welcome the Western Samoa Red Cross Society to the International Red Cross, accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies. It expresses sincere good wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Alexandre HAY
President

Recognition of the Barbados Red Cross Society

GENEVA, 1 October 1984

CIRCULAR NO. 532

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
and Red Crescent Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour of informing you that the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 30 August 1984, officially recognized the Barbados Red Cross Society.

Founded on 17 February 1960 as a branch of the British Red Cross, and independent since 31 July 1969, the Society applied for recognition by the International Committee on 16 June 1984. In support of its request it sent various documents, including several reports on its activities, the text of its Statutes and a copy of the "Barbados Red Cross Society Act, 1969", wherein the Government of Barbados recognizes it as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities.

The various documents submitted, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, showed that the ten conditions for the recognition by the International Committee of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

For several years the International Committee and the League have been closely following the development of the Barbados Red Cross. Representatives from both institutions have observed that this Society, the work of which extends throughout Barbados, has considerably developed its activities in several spheres: first aid, courses in life-saving, social welfare work and preparedness for natural disasters. In the latter field of activities the Society is co-operating with the Government in its national emergency relief plan (Central Emergency Relief Organization).

The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 are in force in the territory of Barbados — with retroactive effect to the date of its accession to independence on 30 November 1966 — by virtue of the declara-

tion of succession to the aforesaid Conventions made by the State and received by the Swiss Federal Council on 10 September 1968.

Miss Ena K. Walters is the president of the Barbados Red Cross Society, the headquarters of which is in Bridgetown. The address is: The Barbados Red Cross Society, Red Cross House, Jemmotts Lane, Bridgetown, Barbados.

This recognition, together with the simultaneous recognition of the Western Samoa Red Cross Society and the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, brings to 135 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is happy to welcome the Barbados Red Cross Society to membership of the International Red Cross and to accredit and commend it, by this circular letter, to all other National Societies. It expresses its sincere good wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Alexandre HAY
President

Recognition of the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

GENEVA, 1 OCTOBER 1984

CIRCULAR No. 533

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
and Red Crescent Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that on 30 August 1984 the International Committee of the Red Cross officially recognized the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The new Society officially applied for recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross on 28 May 1984. Its request was supported by various documents, including a copy of its most recent report on its activities, the text of its Statutes and an authenticated copy of the ministerial decree of 21 February 1984 certifying that the Government had recognized the Red Crescent Society as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities and as the only Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The various documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, showed that the ten conditions for recognition of a new National Society by the International Committee had been fulfilled.

In recent years representatives of the International Committee and the League have paid several visits to the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. They have observed that, since its creation in 1968, the Society has developed and that its operational capacity has reached a good level. Outside Aden the Society has extended its activities to the four governorates of Lahaj, Abin, Hadhramaut and Shabwah. It particularly concerns itself with the training of relief workers and the distribution of relief supplies in the event of natural disasters. It also collaborates with the Ministry of Health to supplement the potential of hospital facilities, and assists it in the fields of education,

hygiene and disease prevention. It is furthermore engaged in youth work and care for the disabled.

On 25 May 1977 the Swiss Federal Council received written notification of the accession by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is presided over by Dr. Abdallah Ahmed Bukair. Its headquarters is at Aden. The address is: The Yemen Red Crescent Society, P. O. Box 455, Aden, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

This, together with the simultaneous recognition of the Western Samoa Red Cross Society and the Barbados Red Cross Society, brings to 135 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Alexandre HAY
President

Western Samoa becomes Party to the Geneva Conventions and to the Protocols

The Swiss Government received from the Independent State of Western Samoa an instrument of succession, without reserve, to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and of accession to the two Additional Protocols of 1977. This instrument, dated 1 August 1984, was registered on 23 August 1984.

The four Conventions came into effect for Western Samoa on its independence day, i.e. on 1 January 1962. The two Additional Protocols will enter into force for this State on 23 February 1985, i.e. six months after registration of the instrument of accession.

The Independent State of Western Samoa is the 159th State party to the Geneva Conventions, the 45th State party to Protocol I and the 39th to Protocol II.

Accession of Angola to the Geneva Conventions and to Protocol I

The People's Republic of Angola deposited with the Swiss Government, on 20 September 1984, an instrument of accession to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to the Additional Protocol I of 8 June 1977.

The Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocol I will enter into force for the People's Republic of Angola on 20 March 1985.

The People's Republic of Angola thus becomes the 160th State party to the Geneva Conventions and the 46th to Protocol I. The number of States party to Protocol II remains at 39.

The instrument of accession contains a reserve concerning the Third Convention and a declaration relating to Protocol I.

RESERVE

Ao aderir às Convenções de Genebra de 12 de Agosto de 1949, a República Popular de Angola reserva-se o direito de não estender o benefício decorrente do artigo 85º da Convenção relativa ao tratamento dos prisioneiros de guerra, aos

autores de crimes de guerra e de crimes contra a humanidade, definidos no artigo sexto dos “Princípios de Nuremberga”, tal como formulados em 1950 pela Comissão de Direito Internacional, por incumbência da Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas.

TRANSLATION

In acceding to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the People's Republic of Angola reserves the right not to extend the benefits deriving from Article 85 of the Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war to persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined in Article VI of the “Nuremberg Principles” as formulated in 1950 by the International Law Commission on the instructions of the United Nations General Assembly. (*Translation of the ICRC*).

DECLARATION

Ao aderir o Protocolo I de 1977, Adicional às Convenções de Genebra de 12 de Agosto de 1949, a República Popular de Angola, declara que enquanto não entrar em vigor e o Estado Angolano não se tornar parte da Convenção Internacional sobre o Mercenarismo presentemente em fase de elaboração no seio da Organização das Nações Unidas, a República Popular de Angola, considerará que comete crime de mercenarismo:

- A) Aquele que recrutar, organizar, financiar, equipar, treinar ou qualquer outra forma de empregar os mercenários;*
- B) Aquele que no Território sob jurisdição ou em qualquer outro local sob seu controlo, permita que se desenvolvam as actividades referidas na alínea anterior ou conceda facilidade para o trânsito ou transporte dos mercenários;*
- C) O cidadão estrangeiro que em Território Angolano, desenvolva qualquer actividade atrás referida, contra outro País;*
- D) O cidadão angolano que visando atentar contra a soberania e a integridade territorial de um País estrangeiro ou contra a autodeterminação de um Povo, pratique as actividades referidas nos artigos anteriores.*

TRANSLATION

In acceding to Protocol I of 1977, additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the People's Republic of Angola declares that, pending the entry into force of the International Convention on Mercenarism which is at present being drafted by the United Nations, and until such time as the State of Angola becomes a party to that Convention, the People's Republic of Angola will consider the following to be committing the crime of mercenarism:

- (A) those who recruit, organise, finance, equip or train mercenaries or employ them in any other way;

- (B) those who, in the territory under jurisdiction or in any other place under their control, allow the performance of any of the acts referred to in the previous paragraph or afford facilities for the transit or transport of mercenaries;
 - (C) any alien who, on Angolan territory, commits any of the acts mentioned above against another country;
 - (D) any Angolan national who, with a view to subverting the sovereignty or the territorial integrity of a foreign country or to opposing the self-determination of a people, commits any of the acts referred to in the preceding articles. (*Translation of the ICRC*).
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The Omar el Muktar Fund

After a mission by the President of the ICRC in July 1980 to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya the government authorities of that country made a sizeable gift in cash to the ICRC and, at the same time, proposed setting up a special fund, the annual income of which would be used for financing the general protection and assistance activities of the ICRC.

According to this proposal, the fund would bear the name "Omar el Muktar Fund" in memory of a Libyan national hero (1862-1931); its initial capital would be US\$ 300,000 which the donors could increase in subsequent years; it would be administered by the ICRC alone, which would also decide on how the income would be used.

This offer by the Libyan Government was accepted by the Executive Board of the ICRC on 9 October 1980. Omar el Muktar Fund Regulations were drawn up and submitted to the Libyan authorities which approved them in November 1980. In its meeting in December 1980 the Assembly of the ICRC confirmed the decision of the Executive Board and approved the following Fund Regulations:

OMAR EL MUKTAR FUND REGULATIONS

1. The Omar el Muktar Fund was constituted by the authorities of the Socialist Popular Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Its initial capital is US\$ 300,000. This will be regularly increased by income which will be transmitted to the ICRC by either the authorities or the Red Crescent Society and other Libyan People's institutions.
 2. Consistent with the wishes of the founder, the income from the Fund will be assigned to the general protection and assistance activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
 3. The Fund will be administered by a Council of three members appointed by the Assembly of the ICRC. The Council shall report on its administration to the Executive Board of the ICRC.
 4. The Fund shall be administered independently of all other assets of the ICRC and shall be recorded in a separate accounting system which shall include a Capital Account and an Income Account. The accounts shall be audited annually by a firm of public accountants. After approval by the Executive Board of the ICRC, the accounts shall be submitted to the founder and published in the Annual Report of the International Committee.
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EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

July-August 1984

Africa

Angola

Following the agreement with the authorities in Luanda, the ICRC spent July and August establishing the logistic structure necessary to launch a relief operation for some 200,000 persons displaced as a result of the conflict in Angola.

The first phase was to constitute stocks of relief supplies and to obtain transport to take them to the distribution centres set up in a dozen places in the provinces of Huambo, Bie and Benguela. Simultaneously, the ICRC delegates continued their missions to assess the medical and food needs and to determine who should receive assistance. The staff was strengthened during this period by the arrival of 26 more delegates, ten of them doctors or other medical staff, on loan from the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

In July, a large freight aircraft chartered by the ICRC flew 20 tonnes of medical supplies from Geneva to Luanda. On 9 August, a ship chartered through the good offices of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany unloaded 1,100 tonnes of relief supplies at Lobito, including 900 tonnes of food, 10 tonnes of clothing, trucks, and containers for use as storage. A second cargo vessel carrying about 2,242 tonnes of food, 15,000 blankets, 200 tents, and vehicles for various purposes, reached Lobito on 5 September. Between 10 and 31 August, the aircraft was used to transport 723 tonnes of relief (mainly food and medical supplies) from the ports of Lobito and Namibe (formerly Moçamedes) to the Planalto, for storage in Huambo and Kuito. Two other planes later took the supplies to the distribution points at Bailundo, Katchiungo, Mungo, Cuima, Ecunha, Alto Ama, Bie, Cubal and Ganda. The first distributions began at the end of August: 52 tonnes of food were given to about 4,000 displaced persons in the province of Benguela.

It should be noted that the special feeding centre in Kuito, in Bie province, resumed its activities early in September. Building work has begun on another feeding centre at Mungo, in Huambo province.

Republic of South Africa

The annual series of visits by the ICRC to sentenced security detainees and persons in preventive detention began on 26 August and continued until 12 September. Six delegates, one of them a doctor, visited 4 places of detention housing 302 detainees.

Under its programme of assistance for needy ex-detainees and their families, the ICRC delegation distributed during July and August 752 food parcels to a value of almost 40,000 Swiss francs. The delegation also paid the travel costs for families visiting relatives in detention; this aid amounted in all to 46,000 Swiss francs.

Namibia/South-West Africa

On 23 August, ICRC delegates visited 76 security detainees in Mariental camp. The visit was carried out in accordance with the usual ICRC procedure.

The ICRC also continued its assistance to needy detainees and their families (food parcels, blankets, travel costs for detainees' families), representing approximately 15,000 Swiss francs for the months of July and August.

Uganda

Owing to the very dangerous conditions in the country, the ICRC's activities, carried out jointly with the Ugandan Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, had to be discontinued from the end of July, except for a few emergency programmes undertaken in Kampala and its near neighbourhood. On 30 July, an incident occurred on the road from Kikyusu to Wobusana, in the Lowero district; shots were fired at a Red Cross convoy and three persons were wounded: an ICRC nurse, on loan from the Irish Red Cross, a doctor of the Ugandan Red Cross, and a liaison officer.

After this incident, which caused temporary discontinuance of delegates' movements in the area, the ICRC sent the deputy director of Operational Activities, Mr Philippe Dind, to Kampala. During his stay there, from 15 to 29 August, Mr Dind met Mr Paulo Muwanga, Vice-President of Uganda and Minister of Defence, and General Smith Opon Ajak, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces. In the course of his

talks with them, it was decided that Red Cross assistance activities would be resumed in the area north of Kampala known as the "triangle", bounded by the roads to Bombo and Hoima.

Despite the slowing-down of its activities, the ICRC, in July and August, distributed 435 tonnes of relief supplies, including 395 tonnes of food and 2,860 blankets. The two ICRC medical teams gave almost 15,000 consultations and vaccinated 1,700 persons; they also took 55 sick persons to hospitals.

Visits by the ICRC to places of detention (prisons and police stations) were also continued, in accordance with the list of priorities drawn up in agreement with the Ugandan authorities. The ICRC likewise continued to supply relief to the detainees.

The ICRC's tracing agency in Kampala received 88 requests to trace persons and transmitted 792 Red Cross messages between the detainees visited and their families.

Ethiopia

The efforts made to extend the relief operations undertaken as part of the joint activities of the ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross made it possible to give assistance during the month of August to a record number (about 230,000) of people suffering from the consequences of both the drought and the troubles prevalent in Ethiopia. The number of people assisted in this way in July was 149,000. Food distributed during the two-month period in the provinces of Eritrea, Gondar, Tigre, Bale, Hararge and Wollo amounted to 3,270 tonnes, as compared with 2,140 tonnes in May and June.

The number of persons in need has continued to increase, especially in the north of the country, where people have been pouring in to the distribution centres to register. The ICRC delegates have carried out regular evaluation missions to ascertain the needs and to discover whether there are more persons who may require assistance.

The ICRC medical team has made visits to Mekele, Axum and Adua, in Tigre province, and also in the province of Wollo. The chief problems encountered were malnutrition and its associated diseases. Two ICRC nurses have continued to work in the feeding centre at Mekele, where an average of 600 under-nourished children were treated each day. Moreover, medical supplies were distributed at Jijiga and Axum, for displaced persons, and were supplied to the military hospitals at Harar and Addis Ababa.

The artificial limb workshops installed by the ICRC at Asmara and Harar have continued their work under the direction of technicians sent

from Geneva. They produce about thirty artificial limbs monthly for war wounded.

*

While visiting Geneva for the International Conference on Aid to Refugees in Africa, Mr Fikre Selassie Wogderess, General Secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia (the "DERG"), Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and "patron" of the National Red Cross Society, accompanied by Mr Dawit Zawde, Chairman of the National Society, made a visit on July 10 to the ICRC, headquarters, where he met the ICRC Vice-President, Mr Maurice Aubert, together with the Director of Operational Activities and the Delegate-General for Africa. They discussed the ICRC's activities in Ethiopia.

Somalia

The ICRC continued to provide food and other relief supplies for the prisoners of war held in Somalia (208 Ethiopians and 1 Cuban) and supplied beds and mattresses to the new dispensary established in Gezira camp.

During July and August, the tracing service of the ICRC delegation in Mogadishu initiated 24 searches for persons reported missing, and collected 309 Red Cross messages from prisoners of war to their families.

Sudan

Throughout the first half of 1984, ICRC delegates have kept up their activities for the refugees of various origins who are living on Sudanese territory in the areas near the borders.

During July and August, the ICRC delegation in Khartoum received 98 requests to seek missing persons, chiefly among the Ugandan refugees. It also transmitted 139 family messages and arranged for one family to be reunited.

As part of its programme of assistance to the victims of the conflict in the Tigre, the ICRC handed over to the REST ("Relief Society of Tigray") 86 tonnes of relief supplies, to the value of 123,650 Swiss francs, for distribution to the most vulnerable categories among the civilians (old people, mothers and children, orphans, handicapped persons, etc.). In addition, 12 tonnes of flour and one tonne of lentils were delivered to the "Sudanaid" organization for its programme of assistance to those suffering from malnutrition, while 13 tonnes of foodstuffs were assigned to the feeding programmes being carried on by the Swiss Red Cross.

The orthopaedic centre in Kassala fitted 25 war wounded with prostheses in July and August, and made 26 prostheses. Specialists from Geneva work in this centre, which was set up in January 1984 with assistance from the ICRC.

To disseminate knowledge of Red Cross principles and the essential rules of international humanitarian law, the ICRC organized a seminar in July in Khartoum for senior officers of the Sudanese army, at which two delegates from Geneva gave lectures to the forty participants.

Chad

The ICRC delegates made visits in July and August to places of detention in N'Djamena, in Abeche in the Logone region, and in the south and centre of the country, registering 30 new prisoners of war.

In the same period, the ICRC distributed 36 tonnes of food and medical supplies to detainees in the central prison of N'Djamena.

Zaire

The text published in the last issue of the Review (July-August 1984) under the heading "Zaire" and referring to visits to detainees was imprecise. Readers are asked to correct it as follows:

During the first half of 1984, the ICRC delegates in Kinshasa made repeated visits to 2 places of detention. They saw a total of 371 detainees; among them 6 persons, visited 13 times, were detained for reasons of security. Some relief supplies were given to the detainees and to 11 families of detainees. The delegation also transmitted 121 Red Cross messages between detainees and their families.

The remainder of the text is unchanged.

*

In July and August, the ICRC delegates visited in the capital and in the provinces 15 places of detention holding a total of some 2,200 detainees, about 20 of whom came within the competence of the ICRC. Almost 3 tonnes of relief and medical supplies were distributed to detainees and their families, benefiting 1,896 people in all.

The Kinshasa delegation of the ICRC dealt, in the same period, with 44 requests for tracing missing persons and transmitted 30 family messages. In addition, a delegate visited about 70 families of detainees in order to give them news of their relatives in detention.

Knowledge of Red Cross principles and the essential rules of humanitarian law continued to be disseminated: a seminar organized jointly by

the Zaire Red Cross, the ICRC and the League, for regional leaders of the National Society, was held in Kinshasa from 5 to 11 August. Three lectures on Red Cross activities were also given in front of a large audience.

Tanzania

During the month of July, an ICRC delegate based in Nairobi spent three weeks in Tanzania, where he gave lectures on the Red Cross to audiences made up of members of the National Society, officers of the Tanzanian army and university and college students. The ICRC regional delegate for East Africa, also based in Nairobi, paid a visit later to Tanzania, where he had talks with the Tanzanian authorities on humanitarian matters.

Latin America

El Salvador

In July and August, the ICRC delegates in El Salvador carried out, in the capital and the provinces, 270 visits to places of detention administered by the Ministry of Justice or the Ministry of Defence. In the course of these visits they registered 255 new detainees, whom they interviewed without witnesses.

The ICRC Tracing Agency's offices in San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana dealt with a total of 348 searches for missing persons; they continued to receive an average of 750 people a month asking for news of missing relatives.

On 2 August, when an armed attack was made on a San Salvador bank and about 50 people were held hostage by four members of an opposition group, the ICRC acted as intermediary and all the hostages were freed the next day safe and sound.

Continuing its aid to civilians affected by the fighting, the ICRC, in collaboration with the Salvadoran Red Cross, distributed 1,503 tonnes of food to 101,000 persons in July, and the same quantity to 85,000 people in August.

Medical consultations were given to 8,777 patients in July, and 1,030 persons received dental inspections. The figures in August dropped to 4,828 and 651 respectively, as many of the medical visits planned in the departments of La Libertad, Chalatenango, Cabanas, Cuscatlan, La Paz and San Vicente had to be cancelled, since authorization had not been received. Medicines and medical supplies, to the value of 50,000 Swiss francs, were provided to various hospitals and rural clinics.

To disseminate knowledge of the essential rules of humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross, the ICRC delegates, assisted by their colleagues of the Salvadoran Red Cross, organized 25 lectures, attended by an estimated 3,800 members of the armed forces.

Nicaragua

Between 7 and 26 August, the ICRC delegates visited 2,416 security detainees in Tipitapa prison, in accordance with normal ICRC procedure. During July, 15.6 tonnes of food and 2.9 tonnes of assorted relief supplies — valued in all at 64,000 Swiss francs — were given to detainees in the Tipitapa and Zona Franca prisons, both in Managua.

Needy families of detainees continued to receive help from the ICRC. In July, 13.4 tonnes of food (value: 22,000 Swiss francs) were distributed to 1,850 families, while in August 18.5 tonnes of food (value: 32,000 Swiss francs) were given to 1,220 families.

In co-operation with the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the ICRC pursued its programme of assistance for displaced civilians, chiefly Miskito Indians living in areas along the Atlantic coast, many of them accessible only by water. In July, the boat chartered by the ICRC took 19.8 tonnes of food, which was distributed to 4,200 needy people. The aid provided in August (food, tents, blankets, kitchen utensils) totalled 33.5 tonnes, value 77,000 Swiss francs, and was distributed to 8,300 displaced persons. A second boat was chartered by the ICRC to take relief supplies from Puerto Cabezas to the region of the Perlas lagoon, in the south of Zelaya province. An initial distribution of 12 tonnes of food was made to 1,300 persons.

From 15 to 17 August, an ICRC medical delegate, accompanied by members of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, carried out an evaluation mission in the Bluefields region, on the Atlantic coast. Delegates also travelled to the provinces of Jinotega and Zelaya Norte to assess the needs of displaced people. They provided medicines and medical supplies to a hospital and a medical centre in Jinotega province.

The head of the ICRC's orthopaedic programmes visited Nicaragua from 6 to 10 August, in order to examine with the Health Ministry the possibility of co-operation with the Government's "Aldo Chavarría" orthopaedic centre.

Honduras

The ICRC delegate based in Tegucigalpa visited the south of Honduras from 23 to 28 July in order to distribute and collect Red Cross

messages exchanged between the Miskito Indians there and their families still in Nicaragua. He distributed 550 messages and collected 406.

Visits to places of detention

Between 9 July and 2 August, ICRC delegates carried out a fresh series of visits to places of detention in *Uruguay*. They visited the prisons of La Libertad, Punta de Rieles, Punta Carretas and the “Cárcel Policial de Montevideo”, and five military garrisons in Montevideo, Paso de los Toros, Trinidad and Salta. They had access to all persons detained for reasons of security, a total of 726.

In *Peru*, from 3 July to 29 August, the ICRC delegates had access to 14 places of detention administered by the Ministry of Justice, where they visited 713 security detainees, 98 of them women. In 6 places of detention administered by the Ministry of the Interior, they saw 99 detainees, of whom 13 were women.

Asia

Conflict in Afghanistan

Two Soviet soldiers, captured in Afghanistan by opposition movements and transferred to Switzerland by the ICRC after agreement with all the parties concerned, reached the end of their two-year period of internment and returned to their own country on 8 August. They were accompanied to Zurich airport by an ICRC delegate, after talking to him without witnesses.

At the end of August, five Soviet soldiers remained interned in Switzerland. They are visited regularly by ICRC delegates.

Pakistan

Continuing its aid to victims of the Afghanistan conflict, the ICRC surgical unit in Peshawar admitted 299 wounded Afghans in July and August; it carried out 316 operations and gave 1,743 consultations to ambulant patients. The hospital in Quetta admitted 113 war wounded, performed 312 surgical operations and gave 460 consultations to ambulant patients. The mobile medical teams of the Pakistan Red Crescent, based at Parashinar, Miram Shah, Wana, Badini and Chaman, gave treatment, during the same period, to 147 wounded persons, 117 of whom were transferred either to Peshawar or to Quetta.

The new centre for paraplegics in Peshawar, the official opening of which on 7 July was attended by the governor of the province and a number of other leading figures of Paskistan, admitted 33 patients in July and August. By the end of August, the centre housed 79 patients (58 Afghans and 21 Pakistanis).

Kampuchea

The ICRC delegates visited three hospitals in Phnom Penh and provided surgical and X-ray equipment and anaesthetics as needed.

They also visited the provincial hospitals at Kompong Cham and Kompong Chhnang (where medical teams provided by the Swiss and Swedish Red Cross Societies, respectively, are working) and the hospitals at Battambang and Kampot.

An assistance programme to provide blankets, kitchen utensils and mosquito nets to the orphanages at Kompong Cham and Kampot was begun in July. In addition to these two orphanages, the ICRC delegates visited those in Kompong Chhnang and Battambang in order to assess the needs there.

The ICRC also continued to give logistic support to the medical teams of the French, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies; the two last-named have had an increased number of war wounded for treatment.

In July and August, almost 5 tonnes of relief supplies were dispatched by the weekly flights organized by the ICRC between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh. During the same period, two cargo vessels from Singapore brought to Kampuchea relief supplies comprising 10 tonnes of building materials, medicines and medical supplies for the Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross teams and 10 tonnes of medicines for the ICRC.

Thailand

During July and August, work went on at its normal pace in the ICRC hospitals at Khao-I-Dang and Kab Cherng, where medical staff provided by the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland continued to nurse the war wounded and to deal with emergency cases. In this period, the Khao-I-Dang hospital admitted 359 patients (74 of them war wounded) and the hospital in Kan Cherng had 191 admissions (among them 25 war wounded).

The hospital in Khao-I-Dang has been supplied with blood for transfusions every month by the Australian Red Cross (400 units) and the Japanese Red Cross (100 units).

Between 28 June and 29 August, the cost of relief supplies distributed by ICRC delegates in the camps on the Thai-Kampuchea frontier and supplied to the prison at Aranyaprathet was 100,000 Swiss francs. The relief consisted chiefly of paramedical supplies (hygienic articles and cleaning products), bedding, kitchen utensils and clothing.

The ICRC's tracing service in Bangkok dealt with 1,530 requests to trace missing persons; it also transferred 874 persons from one camp to another, reunited 11 families, and forwarded 3,296 letters between refugees and their relatives in other camps or other countries.

Philippines

A new series of visits to places of detention in the Philippines began on 9 July. Two teams, each comprising three delegates, one medical delegate and an interpreter, visited 179 detainees and prisoners in 17 places of detention, in Manila and in two provincial areas.

Between 22 July and 11 August, two delegates, one of them a doctor, carried out a mission to the island of Mindanao to evaluate the needs of displaced persons.

Viet Nam

On 16 August the ICRC transferred 169 persons to Taiwan, under the programme for repatriating foreigners with no consular representation in Viet Nam. Since 14 September 1976, when this programme began, the ICRC has repatriated 5,203 Taiwanese.

Bangladesh

From 5 to 9 August, an ICRC delegate based at the regional delegation in New Delhi carried out a mission to Bangladesh, during which he had talks with the leaders of the Bangladesh Red Cross and with representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Defence and for Rehabilitation, concerning humanitarian problems of mutual interest.

Papua-New Guinea

From 16 to 28 July, the ICRC regional delegate based in Djakarta was on mission in Papua-New Guinea, where he met leaders of the National Red Cross Society and several officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and of Defence. The regional delegate also enquired about persons displaced from Irian Jaya, and met representatives of the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Papua-New Guinea.

Middle East

Mission by the President

From 9 to 13 August, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Alexandre Hay, accompanied by Mr. Jean Hoeffliger, ICRC delegate general for the Middle East and North Africa, carried out a mission in Iraq, where he had talks with Mr. Tarek Aziz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kitani, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The discussions concerned the activities of the ICRC in Iraq in connection with the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Conflict between Iran and Iraq

In July and August, the ICRC delegates continued to visit the prisoner-of-war camps in Iraq and Iran. From the onset of hostilities, in 1980, to 31 August 1984, 45,442 Iraqi prisoners of war were registered in Iran and 8,208 Iranian prisoners of war registered in Iraq.

In *Iran*, the ICRC delegates visited three new POW camps, bringing to six the number of places of detention visited since the resumption of protection activities, in May 1984. In *Iraq*, regular visits were continued in seven POW camps.

The ICRC delegates also visited Iranian civilians in Iraq, in conformity with the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

During July and August, 279,862 Red Cross messages were exchanged between Iraqi and Iranian prisoners of war and their families, through the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. The ICRC delegates also initiated searches for 2,915 missing persons in Iraq and Iran.

Lebanon

The ICRC relief operations in Lebanon, considerably reduced during May and June as a result of the changed circumstances, virtually came to a halt in July and August, with the exception of some emergency action arising out of the fighting that took place in Tripoli (especially towards the end of August) and the clashes occurring in Beirut. The ICRC delegates took advantage of this relative lull to reorganize stocks and to hand over to other humanitarian organizations working in the area ("Caritas-Liban", "Help Lebanon", local relief committees) the perishable foodstuffs, mattresses and clothing which they had been unable to distribute to needy displaced persons. The ICRC office in

Larnaca (Cyprus), which had organized the dispatch of relief supplies to Lebanon since September 1983, was temporarily closed following the reopening of Beirut harbour and airport.

Medical activities also declined throughout the country. The ICRC medical delegates and nursing staff continued, however, to visit the hospitals, dispensaries and emergency centres, distributing some 130 medical kits to the value of 52,000 Swiss francs. The ICRC also supplied the blood bank of the Lebanese Red Cross with 1,416 units of blood, 399 units of plasma and a transfusion kit, the gift of the Finnish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

As part of their protection activities, the ICRC delegates made a complete visit each month to the Ansar camp, and weekly visits for the purpose of registering new prisoners; at the end of August, the camp held 858 prisoners.

On 9 July the ICRC delegates, one of them a doctor, visited 3 Israeli prisoners in the hands of the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine/General Command" (PLF/GC). Two of them had been visited three times in 1983, but the third had not been seen since he disappeared in 1982. Another visit was made to these prisoners on 20 August.

Also on 9 July, the ICRC delegates visited Atlit prison, in Israel, where they saw 121 prisoners; 119 of them should have been released on 24 November 1983, when the Ansar camp was temporarily closed down. The visit was the first those prisoners had received since that date; two further visits were made, on 30 July and 20 August.

Finally, the ICRC delegates made daily visits to the Palestinian camps near Sidon and Tyre and did their best to provide protection for civilians in southern Lebanon, in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Through its tracing offices in Beirut, Jounieh, Tripoli, Baalbek, Ksara, Sidon and Tyre, the ICRC, in July and August, received from or transmitted to places throughout Lebanon 24,740 family messages (20,000 in May and June); such messages allow persons separated from their families or held in detention to keep in regular touch with their relatives. The ICRC also dealt with 28 requests to trace missing persons, repatriated 8 people and reunited 2 families.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

First Red Cross Meeting in the South-West Region of the Indian Ocean

Leaders of the Red Cross Societies of Madagascar and Mauritius, of the French Red Cross in Réunion, of the Seychelles Red Cross Committee and of the Comoros Red Crescent Committee met for the first time, from 14 to 18 May 1984, at Saint-Denis de la Réunion. The French Red Cross was represented by Mr. M. Bocquet, Vice-President of the French National Red Cross, and Miss E. Bourel, National Director for the departmental branches; the League had delegated Mr. Cassaigneau, head of the "West and Central Africa" desk in Geneva, who was accompanied by Mr. E. Ekué, programme officer, and Mr. R. Carrillo, disaster preparedness programme officer; the ICRC had dispatched Mrs. J. Egger, head of the co-operation service, and Mr. L. Isler, of the ICRC regional delegation at Nairobi, also took part in the meeting.

The idea to hold this meeting had been put forward by the French Red Cross, which was anxious to encourage regional co-operation in the event of national disasters in this area of the Indian Ocean. In response to this proposal, the leaders of the Societies gathered at Réunion adopted a number of conclusions, in which "conscious of their responsibilities and wishing to further the ideals and fundamental principles of the Red Cross, they asserted their determination to continue exchanges of views, in order to strengthen regional co-operation in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, and they expressed the wish to hold meetings periodically in future".

The Red Cross leaders adopted a regional co-operation plan, subject to financial resources made available, with the following aims: to set up a disaster preparedness council to cope with the cyclones sweeping every year across that area; to study the creation at Réunion of a regional relief supply centre that would form part of the League's regional supply centres network; to provide every Red Cross and Red Crescent Society and committee with telex and radiocommunication

services; to arrange a regional seminar on the organization of national, regional and international Red Cross relief action in the event of natural disasters. Furthermore, consideration was given to the preparation of a regional gathering of young people belonging to Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and of bilateral exchanges between the Societies of that region in the spheres of information, education and health.

The meeting that took place in May answered a need. It gave an opportunity to the Societies and committees present to realize the solidarity drawing them together, by the fact of their being members of the same region and of an international movement.

At this meeting, the ICRC and League played an active role that was much appreciated. The ICRC President sent a message, which was read out at the opening session to the participants and to a large number of eminent guests, both civilian and military. The ICRC representatives then addressed the meeting on several subjects: the ICRC, its role, its organization, its activities in Africa, the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, and the dissemination of knowledge of those principles and of international humanitarian law. The listeners expressed their interest and desire to work in active co-operation with the Red Cross institutions in Geneva.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Protection of the victims of the armed conflict in the Falkland-Malvinas Islands (1982)

The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement attaches increasing importance to the propagation of knowledge of international humanitarian law, regarded more and more as an instrument of peace. To make international humanitarian law—which aims at protecting the victims of armed conflicts—known worldwide is an essential step towards implementing it, for if the law remained unknown, it would go unheeded.

Teaching international humanitarian law, making it comprehensible and accessible to the layman is no easy task: it is difficult and very technical, extensive and full of abstract matter. The task would be easier if examples were quoted; most of the time, that is not the case, or such examples as are given only illustrate violations and consequently the law seems utopian and inapplicable.

The publication we wish to introduce ¹ sets out to make the propagation of international humanitarian law easier by describing the successful implementation of the Geneva Conventions and their effective practical use in the 1982 armed conflict over the Falkland-Malvinas Islands. As its sub-title indicates, it illustrates the connection between theoretical law and humanitarian action in aid of protected persons.

The publication covers the period from 2 April 1982 (start of hostilities) to 14 July 1982 (release of the last prisoners of war) and focuses solely on humanitarian factors. If the reader wishes to have an account of military operations, he will have to consult historical works.

The publication is directed at anyone who, without being an expert, is interested in international humanitarian law, its propagation and application. It will be of value to Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, teachers, mass media and anyone interested in the activities of the Red Cross and in the implementation of the Geneva Conventions in a recent armed conflict.

¹ Sylvie S. Junod: *Protection of the victims of armed conflict Falkland-Malvinas Islands (1982). International humanitarian law and humanitarian action*. Geneva, ICRC, 1984. Published in French, English and Spanish.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Pul-i Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA (People's Socialist Republic) — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, A-1041, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dhaka 2*.
- BARBADOS — The Barbados Red Cross Society, Red Cross House, Jemmotts Lane, *Bridgetown*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BELIZE — The Belize Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 413, *Belize-City*.
- BENIN (People's Republic) — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURKINA FASO — Burkina Faso Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Avenida 68, No. 66-31, Apartado Aéreo 11-10, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO (People's Republic of the) — Croix-Rouge congolaise, place de la Paix, B.P. 4145, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23, No. 201 esq., N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 28, Postboks 2600, 2100 *København Ø*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 17 Av. Norte y 7.^a Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, *San Salvador*, Apartado Postal 2672.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193, Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu, 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach 1460 (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou, 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Lcary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7.^a Calle, 1.^a y 2.^a Avenidas, *Comayagüela D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca, 31, *Budapest V*, Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, P.f. 121.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1, Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Manggala Wanabakti, 9th floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Crescent, Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi, Carrefour Ayatollah Taleghani, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16, Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76, Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3, Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic of) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic of) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka, Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS (Lao People's Democratic Republic) — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice-Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, National HQ, No. 32 Jalan Nipah, off Jalan Ampang, *Kuala Lumpur 16-03*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.

- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional N.º 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, P.O.B. 30427, *2500 GK The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box. 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Drammensveien 20 A, *Oslo 2*. Mail add.: *Postboks 2338, Solli, Oslo 2*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Av. Camino del Inca y Nazarenas, Urb. Las Gardenias — Surco — Apartado 1534, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, P.O. Box 280, *Manila 2803*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- QATAR — Qatar Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 5449, *Doha*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei, 29, *Bucarest*.
- RWANDA — Rwanda Red Cross, B.P. 425, *Kigali*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A, Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 0923*.
- SOMALIA (Democratic Republic) — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, 77, de Villiers Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato, 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of) — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106, Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Rainmattstrasse 10, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TONGA — Tonga Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 456, *Nuku'alofa*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Plot 49, South Street, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1X 7EJ*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D. Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow, 117036*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello, N.º 4, Apartado 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Socialist Republic of) — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- WESTERN SAMOA — The Western Samoa Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1616, *Apia*.
- YEMEN (Arab Republic) — Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1471, *Sana'a*.
- YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic) — The Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 455, *Aden*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *11000 Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41, av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W. 1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.
- ZIMBABWE — The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1406, *Harare*.